The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth ave and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers four weeks, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, $4 00 a year.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One Year (52 issues), $2 00; to Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the Order, and in no case may these terms be departed from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1873. NO. 55.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

FIRING AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, November 13.—The insurgent forts at Cartagena have opened a heavy fire on the land and naval forces of the government.

England.

RUMORED APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITOR GENERAL.

LONDON, November 13.—It is rumored that William George Harcourt, member of Parliament for Oxford City, is to be appointed Solicitor General.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

LONDON, November 13.—At a public meeting here to-night, of which Edward Miall was chairman, Orrell Williams, who recently returned from America, gave an account of his visit. He praised the voluntary religious system, and especially commended the public schools of the United states.

MORE FOR THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The Inman steamer City of Montreal, which sailed from New York November 1st, has not yet arrived. It is supposed she has come up with the missing steamer City of Richmond and taken her in tow.

GREAT BRITAIN INTERESTED IN THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

LONDON, November 14, 6 A. M.—The British government has instructed the Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to watch the proceedings against the captives of the Virginius, as it has been information that one of them is a subject of Great Britain.

France.

COLONEL STOFFEL CONDEMNED AND SENTENCED.

PARIS, November 13.—The trial of Col. Stoffel, a Versailles, for using language, while giving his testimony in the Bazaine court martial, disrespectful to the public prosecutors, was concluded to-day. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and the payment of costs.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—The steamships Egypt, Hermann and Columbia, from New York, and Austrian, from Baltimore, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 13.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 93¾@94. American securities—5-20's of '65, 95¾; do '67, 96¾; 10-40's, 93¾; new 5's, 93¾; Erie, 26¾.
Tallow, 41s. Turpentine, Stoadis 6d.
PARIS, November 13.—Specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 1,000,000 francs. Rentes 57 francs, 32½ centimes.
LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands, 9¾d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,400; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour 27s@28s. Corn 32s 9d. Pork 71s. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 67s.
ANTWERP, November 13.—Refined petroleum 36¾ francs.
FRANKFORT, November 13.—United States 5-20s 1'62, 97¾.

ZANESVILLE.

Attempted Jail Breaking—Presonal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, November 13, 1873.

An attempt was made yesterday to escape from the County Jail by Chas. Vickers, a murderer, and Sam. Hale, charged with horse-stealing. Deputy Sheriff Marian entered to lock the prisoners in their respective cells for the night, when he was attacked. Several severe blows in the face were administered. During the surprise, he managed to keep the inner door closed until his little son could run out and lock the outside door, after which the others surrendered.

General M. D. Leggate, Commissioner of Patents, is visiting friends in this city.

The steamer Carrie Brooks arrived from Pittsburgh to-day.

YOUNGSTOWN.

Fatal Accident—Four Burglaries—Lecture by the Fat Contributor.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 13, 1873.

Patrick Roach, a helper in Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mill, attempted to kick a piece of iron from the plate car the rolls, last night, when his foot was caught between the rolls, taking it in and crushing his leg to the body. He died in a few hours, leaving a wife and three children.

Four houses were entered by burglars night before last in Girard, and $200 in cash was taken, besides four thirty dollars and four gold watches. There is no clue to the robbers.

Griswold, the fat contributor, delivered his first lecture of the season here to-night to a full house.

WASHINGTON, PA

Lecture by Mrs. Stanton—Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 13, 1873.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured last night; subject, "The Coming Girl." She spoke in her usually brilliant style before a highly respectable audience.

The mail train this morning, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, going towards Pittsburgh, ran of the track at Green's station, a few miles north of Canonsburg. The engine was badly disabled. Another engine was sent from Mansfield, which succeeded getting the train on the track, but we had no trains here till seven this evening.

THE WEATHER

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 14, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio valley and thence over Tennessee warm but rising temperature, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys, southeasterly winds, becoming variable, cold and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes northerly winds, cold, clearing and clear weather. For the Middle and Eastern States northeasterly and northerly winds, low temperature and generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 13—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	38	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	31	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	27	E.	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	28	N. E.	Clear.
Duluth, Minnesota	25	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	33	E.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	44	E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	34	Calm	Clear.
New Orleans, La	49	W.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	31	S. E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	22	W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	34	N. W.	Clear.
Salisbury	49	N.	Clear.
Sandusky	50	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	38	Calm	Fair.
Port Gibson	41	Calm	Clear.
Rocky Peak	16	W.	Clear.
Warm Grove	20	N.	Clear.
St. Paul		N.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	58	N. E.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	57	S.	Clear.

CASUALTIES.

Passenger Conductor Fatally Injured on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., November 13, 1873.

Martin Bratt, conductor of the passenger train on Jennette's Branch Extension, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had both his legs taken off below the knees at Reynoldsville, this morning, at half past six o'clock. The engine was backing up preparatory to starting, when the conductor, who was near the track, slipped, and fell before he could get out of the way, the tender struck him, throwing him down across the track. The wheels passed over him, crushing them terribly. Mr. Bratt is only twenty-four years of age and has a mother and sister residing in Pittsburgh. He was only supplying the place of the regular conductor on the road for a few days. Everything in the power of the officers of the road is being done to make the sufferer comfortable.

LATER.—Martin Bratt, the conductor who was injured at Reynoldsville this morning, died at four o'clock this afternoon.

Drowned While Intoxicated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, November 13, 1873.

A man by the name of David Edmonds, from Jackson, while intoxicated, fell off the steamer Jackson on her trip to Portsmouth, late yesterday afternoon, a few miles below here and was drowned. He is about forty years of age, and is supposed to be a mill hand.

Missionary Work of Methodist Church.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal church assumed its meeting this morning, Bishop Ames presiding. The committee on East India Mission recommended an appropriation of $47,944 for that object, which was adopted. The sum of $34,382 was set aside for the salaries of missionaries, and of other sums amounting in the aggregate to $75,; $ were appropriated for the cause of missions in South India. The sum of $5,000 was allowed for the general expenses of the Italian mission; $5,000 for the extension of missions in that district, and $1,000 for the removal of mission headquarters from Bologna to Florence. All appropriations for mission schools have been discontinued.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis, yesterday, in a case for damages sustained by the sinking of barges thrown from a railroad car while riding on that road, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for eight thousand dollars. The case is of excited unusual interest, as the plaintiff was riding on a pass, and the question was involved whether railroad companies are liable for damages sustained by persons traveling on passes.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,282,611.

There is excellent sleighing in Quebec.

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Public Health will be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of April, 1874.

The following steamers arrived at New York: Italia, from Glasgow; Hermann, from Hamburg; Indiana and Java, from Liverpool.

Rev. A. B. Simpson, of Hamilton, C. W. has been called to the pastorate of the Chestnut street Presbyterian church, Louisville. Salary $5,000.

Advices from the Cherokee Nation say that on Monday last a Cherokee desperado named R. J. Foreman was assassinated at Tahlequah in a fight between several parties. Before Foreman died, he killed two of his assailants, one of them a member of the Cherokee Legislature.

The yellow fever has broken out again at Bainbridge, Georgia. Mayor Lewis died there yesterday, and six new cases are reported.

In the billiard tournament at Chicago, yesterday afternoon, the game between Joseph Dion and Peterson, was won by Dion, standing Dion 400, Sloat 396. Maurice Daly won the second game, beating Bessonger by a score of 400 to 229. In the evening the game between Joseph and Cyrille Dion was won by Cyrille; score 400 to 260. Ubassy beat Joseph 400 to 225.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Work on the York Springs Railroad has stopped.

Three thousand Bardett Organs were made in Erie last year.

Money is easier, and business more brisk, at Mercer.

It is said that the Ebensburg branch of Lloyd & Co.'s bank will resume business to-day.

The Titusville Chemical Works are manufacturing about 1,000 carboys of acid per week at their works in that city.

Men in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Reading, now work but eight hours per day.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says there is not a word of truth in the rumor that the Pennsylvania Steel Works would close operations for the winter shortly.

The Thomas Iron Company's dividends this winter will be paid in stock instead of cash, and as yet none of the stockholders have expressed any dissatisfaction.

A reduction of working hours has gone into effect at the Doylestown Agricultural Works. The general falling off of business in this branch of industry necessitates this reduction.

Two hundred and fifty men continue to be employed at the Chapman quarries, Chapmans, Northampton county. They get no cash now, but groceries and provisions as much as they need.

The *Derrick* says: The Barrel Works and other manufacturing institutions of Oil City are employing their full allotment of workmen constantly, with no idea of getting "bottled up" by the prevailing stringency.

At Dubuque, Iowa, there is no particular financial distress, and the reduction of wages has been by no means general; in fact, business matters are much better than was anticipated.

In Philadelphia it has been decided to push forward the public improvements and give work to the unemployed, so that thousands who are now idle will be enabled to provide for their families.

In Chicago the iron manufacturers are reducing labor and wages, but there is no unusual suffering apparent among the poor. The pork packing, the mammoth industry of the city during the winter months, promises to be largely carried on.

The puddlers at the Glen Iron Works, Lehigh county, are on a strike, refusing to work for five dollars and fifty cents a ton. The heaters resumed work on Monday. Some difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient steam, but the matter was accomplished and the men went to work.

In Cincinnati a depression in trade is experienced, but not to an alarming extent; it appears to be the desire as well as the policy of manufacturers there to keep their employees fed at least, and to effect this an exchange of products has been carried on to the desired extent. The result is very satisfactory so far.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says a number of Englishmen and Irishmen who are single intend going to their native country on account of being thrown out of work here. They say they can find work in England in the iron trade, and make as good wages in proportion to the cost of living as they can here.

The Kitanning *Free Press* says: The report that the Brady's Bend Iron Company has failed, because of the stoppage of their works, proves not to be correct. Their suspension of work was occasioned solely because they could not get the money on their manufactures. They expect shortly to resume operations again—as soon as money becomes easier.

The report that the Apollo Savings Bank has suspended is not correct. Its affairs are in the best condition, and all demands promptly met. The times, it would seem, are not bad enough for some people, and lying reports are circulated by them that things may appear worse than they are and they better enjoy the situation.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

The Erie *Dispatch* says several of their largest manufactories have shut down for lack of currency to pay expenses, and others are running with as few men as they can get along with. It is estimated that a thousand mechanics and laborers are already out of employment in the city, and, unless the currency question is speedily established will suspend operations.

Uhler's Furnace, above Glendon, Lehigh Co., was still in full blast last week. As these iron works comprise but one stack, to blow out that would throw into idleness all the employees. The Furnace at Freemansburg was also in blast, and we have not heard whether either of these furnaces will suspend operations. The wages of all iron workers in the Valley have now been reduced.

The Conestoga Steam Mills, Nos. 2 and 3, Lancaster, Pa., owned by John Farnum & Co., on Monday next will reduce the wages of their employees from 12½ to 15 per cent. By this arrangement, which was cheerfully complied with by the operators, the mills will be able to run during the whole winter. These mills employ about nine hundred hands, and disburse about $12,000 a month.

The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* of the 12th inst. says: The supply of timber and logs will fall far short of that of former years, unless there is a "letting up" in the money market soon. Contracts are being greatly curtailed already, and are likely to be further reduced if the money stringency continues. This will have a depressing effect upon all kinds of business in this county, which is greatly to be deplored.

The report that the Oswego Falls Woolen Mills had ceased operations was partially erroneous, and there seems to have been no truth in the dispatches to that effect; they were stopped. The prunella factory is in full operation, and the demand for the product is good. As regards the cloth factory it is still running to its full capacity in the finishing department. The carding and weaving department, owing to the non-receipt of new machinery in the finishing department, had got in advance of the same, and it became necessary to close the other departments for several weeks.

The *Delaware county American* says: "The mills at Addington are all running, but at Hoffman's, on the Philadelphia side, the wages have been reduced. Riddle & Co.'s, at Glen Riddle, resumed on Monday last, but on short time. Parkmount is still idle, owing to the refusal of the operatives to accept a proposed reduction of fifteen per cent. Rhodes & Bro., at West Branch, are running five days in a week, at a reduction of eleven per cent. N. F. Waller's mill is still running full time. The mills at Upland now average about five days in a week.

Nine hundred and forty thousand operatives are employed in the production of iron in the United States; 42,000 of these are employed in preparing ore and fuel; 25,000 in preparing fuel for rolling mills; 42,000 in the rolling mills; 25,500 in blast furnaces, and 3,500 in bloomeries; 80,000 are engaged in manufacturing articles of iron. Thus we have a total of 940,000 men employed in the iron interest. The value of pig iron manufactured last year was $75,000,000. The product of the rolling mills and forges was $63,000,000, and the value of other manufactures was $762,000, and the entire value of manufactured iron for the year was $800,000,000.

The industries of Brooklyn are seriously affected by the stringency in the money market: a great number of persons were discharged on Saturday by manufacturers; some 600 were discharged from the Navy Yard, and 600 more, it is said, will be discharged on the 15th inst. Nearly all the oil refineries in Brooklyn and at Hunter's Point have reduced their working force or stopped distilling altogether. Some 900 employees were dismissed from a hat manufactory, but the proprietor hopes to resume operations in December. Two hundred men, women and children, who averaged from five to twenty-five dollars a week in the extensive skirt factory in Nostrand, near Myrtle avenue, have been cast adrift.

The Media, Pa., *American* of the 12th inst. says: The banks of Delaware county were never in a more encouraging condition, and outside of a few industries the panic has no existence here. Last week the First National of Media had more currency on hand than at any time within several months, renewed discounting, declared the usual dividend of five per cent., and had a profit of one per cent. over and above the amount needed to pay the dividend. The private bank of Fairlamb & Hoopes commenced discounting ten days ago, and is now doing as well as ever. The same condition obtains in Chester, where the banks declare their usual dividends. The fact is that the masses of the business men here, farmers, dairymen, builders, mechanics, etc., are receiving as much money as ever, as shown by the prompt way in which notes are met and other obligations paid.

The New York *Times* of the 11th inst. says: The special sale of $6,000,000 worth of dry goods by H. B. Claflin & Co., advertised in the *Times*, opened yesterday at the Church street establishment, and it is estimated that it was attended by 10,000 people. The average reduction of prices was twenty per cent., and much eagerness was manifested to make purchases. The salesmen were so busily occupied that many customers were disappointed. The sale, it is said, was the largest of the kind that was ever made in one day in this country, and created intense interest in business circles. The value of the goods as sold, it was estimated late in the afternoon, would fully reach the sum of $500,000.

Messrs. Peake, Opdyke & Co. also conducted a very extensive special sale at their establishment at greatly reduced rates, and another house opened, it is said, 500 cases of goods to be sold at very low prices, having notified its customers on Monday that it would do so. Except in these three establishments the wholesale dry goods business yesterday was generally quiet.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUBAN BUTCHERIES.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Diplomatic Settlement Hoped For.

Senator Morton Interviewed

Probable Action of Congress.

Official Information Anxiously Awaited.

The Government Preparing for Any Emergency.

Instructions to Minister Sickles

Disposition of the Spanish Authorities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1873.

Senator Morton having arrived here yesterday and established himself in quarters for winter, this morning called at the White House for the purpose of paying his respects to the President. The President left his office and came down stairs, meeting the Senator in the red parlor. After a few general remarks the seizure of the Virginius and the subsequent execution of her passengers and crew were brought up. The President remarked that there had been great and unusual delay in the receipt of sufficiently detailed official intelligence bearing upon this most important subject. He hoped that something satisfactory would soon be received in order that measures warranted by the facts could be initiated. The President remarked to Senator Morton that whatever might be the technical or legal aspects presented by the case, the summary sacrifice of so many lives was certainly an act of great atrocity and contrary to all the instincts of civilized humanity.

Senator Morton's Views.

In conversation to-night Senator Morton remarked that the recent executions in Cuba were in thorough and perfect accord with the history of the Spanish people for the last five centuries. "The name of Spain," said he, "is written in characters of blood wherein the feet of the Castilian has tread. In the early wars in the Netherlands, whole cities, men, women and children were put to the sword by the Spanish invaders.

"In Mexico and in South America the intolerable inhumanity of the Spanish rulers drove a harmless and unwarlike people into a state of desperation, which set the whole power of Spain at defiance, and gradually led to the crumbling away of her vast empire on the mainland of America. When Columbus and his followers first planted the standard of Spain upon the beautiful and fertile islands of the Antilles, there was a native population of at least several millions, Santo Domingo, the first occupied, having at least a million inhabitants. In less than one century after Spain had assumed dominion, the entire race had completely melted away."

The Senator, continuing his remarks, said that the government of Spain was now a Republic, committed to the emancipation of the slaves. The ruling classes of Cuba have from the beginning opposed these humane measures. Captain General of the Spanish Ministry, is in accord with the United States government on this subject, which has greatly embittered the feeling in the island, especially in the minds of the descendants of the old Castilian class, who are deeply wedded to monopoly and slavery and other effete institutions. In his opinion the affairs of the island seem to be gravitating towards an estrangement, if not an entire isolation, from the mother government.

A Crisis

has evidently arrived, and there is every prospect of the situation in Cuba assuming entirely new relations. Much depends upon the turn of affairs at home. It seems to be impossible for Spain under a Republican form of government to long maintain its supremacy in a province so far distant and entertaining views so inimical to the general policy of the parent Government.

The Virginius.

In regard to the capture of the Virginius, the Senator remarked that the question might and most probably would have several aspects. The fact of the Virginius having an American register and sailing under the American flag would, of course, in every respect make her an American vessel. Admitting that she was captured on the high seas, such capture would be technically illegal, and a fit subject for the serious consideration of the government of the United States. But, in inconvertible evidence of a hostile purpose in view, would deny the vessel from the ordinary protection of her nationality and subject her to lawful capture by the agents of the government against which such hostile purpose was entertained; or, on the event of her not being so subject, it would be the duty of the United States government to take possession of her on account of her violation of her neutrality and our international obligations. Should it be shown that the vessel was captured in English waters, the Senator thinks that Great Britain in the affair would be quite subordinate, as, in the first place, it would be a violation of British territory, and, in the second, an assault upon the American flag.

Diplomacy, Rather Than War.

The Senator expressed his opinion, based perhaps upon his conversation with the President, that the whole difficulty would be adjusted in the usual course of diplomacy and before there was any resort to hostile measures. This, however, took into consideration the case as it is now understood upon the meager accounts received so far.

Probable Action of Congress.

The Senator said that, of course, these matters would occupy a large share of the attention of Congress in the early days of the session. Speaking for himself, he would say that nothing could be done except upon official information received by the government and recommended by the President; that in no matter of this kind the government should act with deliberation, and, although the enlightened sentiment of the American people and the apparent insult and outrage flag have led to an outburst of popular indignation from one end of the country to the other, it would be unbecoming for our people to show their calmer judgment by awaiting the action justified after a careful investigation.

A Fleet for Cuban Waters.

It is learned from an official source that a large fleet will be dispatched to Cuban waters and there await results. The government will assume that the Virginius was an American vessel and will impose upon Spain the duty of showing a violation of neutrality. The President, it is understood, will submit the whole subject to Congress and will be ready to carry out their wishes.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1873.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

Whitman C. Bester, a partner in the banking house of Biggs & Co., committed suicide this morning by shooting. He leaves a wife and four children. Bester was in easy pecuniary circumstances, but had been complaining for some days of depression from office fatigue and dyspeptic symptoms.

THE WAWASSET OFFICERS.

Attorney Fisher, in his report as to the burning of the steamer Wawasset, last summer, says there is not sufficient evidence of misconduct or inattention to duty to convict any officer or employee of the crime of manslaughter, and he will not institute any criminal proceedings. As it is clear from the evidence that the captain, mate and engineer violated law, by not being licensed, he will, unless instructed otherwise, bring suits to recover the amounts of the penalty, a forfeiture of one hundred dollars in each case.

CUBAN MEETING IN PROSPECT.

Arrangements are in progress for the holding of a public meeting in this city, to give expression to the popular sentiment in regard to the late events in Cuba.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

received yesterday was startling in its character, not only from the atrocity of the act reported, but from the fact that the Cuban authorities were ordered by the Madrid government to stay further executions, that it created at first, in official circles, much gratification that the last drop had been removed, and while the credit of good faith is given to the Madrid government, emphatic condemnation of the Cuban authorities for their swift vengeance and disregard of the commands of the home government is everywhere expressed. In reply to a dispatch from Secretary Fish, Consul General Hall, at Havana, said that the vice Consul had already protested in the strongest terms against the proceedings, but that his action was seriously obstructed by the Spanish officials, all avenues of communication being closed against him. The telegraph line between Santiago and Havana being interrupted, he was prevented from telegraphing to Kingston in order to make inquiry relative to the Virginius.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER SICKLES.

The Secretary of State instructed Minister Sickles to enter with the Spanish government a strong protest against the proceedings at Santiago, characterizing them as an outrage on civilization and humanity and an insult to the American government. Mr. Sickles has replied that he had had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and acted in accordance with this instructions, and further, that the Spanish government, on its part, acted with a sense of its responsibility, had promised to act in such a manner as would show its disapprobation of the proceedings at Santiago, and, at the same time, friendship for this government.

THE SPANISH MINISTER

had a long conference with the Secretary of State to-day and Sir Edward Thornton was afterward closeted with the Secretary. The French Minister was subsequently admitted to audience, but on a different subject.

POSITION OF THE VIRGINIUS.

One of the points about which there is much solicitude is the position of the Virginius when she was captured. The first dispatch to Secretary Fish said she was captured six miles from the coast of Jamaica, while, at about the same time, a dispatch received at the British legation said the capture took place in British waters.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

The government is meanwhile making preparations to meet all issues which may arise, even if they should require force; and this fact is apparent in the present naval movements. The Kansas has been ordered immediately to Santiago de Cuba and will be commanded by Commander A. V. Reed. In addition to this vessel and the Mahopac and Manhattan iron clads, the Powhatan and Despatch also ordered to active service in the North Atlantic squadron.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

will strengthen the forts in the gulf, having already taken measures for strengthening and additionally garrisoning Fort Jefferson, in Florida.

Cuban Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—A large meeting of Cubans resident in this city was held this evening. The President of the Philadelphia Junta, A. Montejo, presided. He, with others, made addresses, in which great stress was laid on the Virginius outrage. General Wm. F. Small and Captain Powers, two well known military men of this city, were present, and after making addresses offered their services in the Cuban cause, saying they would raise, if necessary, ten thousand men. Great enthusiasm prevailed. When a subscription list was opened, several hundred dollars were promptly subscribed, and watches and chains were presented by those who thought their cash subscriptions not heavy enough. One Cuban presented his horse and carriage.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 13, 1873.

TWEED JURY COMPLETE—CASE OPENED.

The twelfth juror in the Tweed case was sworn in this afternoon and the case was opened by Mr. Peckham for the prosecution.

RUMORS OF WAR AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Some officers at the Brooklyn Navy yard profess ignorance in regard to the receipt of orders from Washington, but at the same time, every man that could be obtained was set to work on the war vessels Powhatan, Kansas and Juniata. The Kansas received a supply of stores this afternoon and it is thought she will sail to-night. The Juniata will be ready to sail to morrow night. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: Executive officer Ranson of the navy yard, in an interview said that orders had been received from Washington about fitting out vessels, but he was not at liberty to make them public. He thought there was a prospect of war with Spain and that the government would undoubtedly proceed by taking Cuba.

BANKING REFORM.

Important Recommendation by a Committee of the New York Clearing House Association.

A committee of the New York Clearing House Association has prepared an important report on reform in banking, in which reference is made as follows to the practice of paying interest on deposits:

Deposits which are derived from strictly commercial operations cannot fluctuate so widely, from time to time, as to produce disturbance in the community; and banks which confine their business to them, as they naturally arise, are always reliable and regular in their treatment of their dealers, and can be conducted with ease and comfort to their managers and safety to the public. On the contrary, deposits which are purchased by payment of interest, or otherwise, and which must therefore of necessity be largely issued "on demand," are the cause of continual agitation and solicitude to those who hold them in charge. They are certain to be withdrawn at the season of the year and at the moment most inconvenient to the banks and to their dealers. This fact is best illustrated by the following figures:

The averaged deposits of the sixty Clearing House banks for ten weeks, from 8th July to 6th September, were..... $222,225,000
The lowest amount reached since the panic was..... 143,170,000

Showing a total reduction of..... $79,058,000

Of the above amount, during the ten weeks, twelve interest-paying banks held..... $111,885,000
The lowest point reached by them since the panic..... 52,669,000

Showing a loss in twelve banks of..... $58,916,000

And in the other forty-eight banks of. $30,142,000

and were it not for the fact that several of the forty-eight banks are more or less involved in the same practice, this disparity would be still more apparent.

When the late panic commenced, the sixty banks composing the New York Clearing House were indebted for about two hundred millions of deposits. Of this amount three institutions (paying interest to their country depositors) owed about fifty millions, and including these, twelve banks of similar character owed about one hundred millions; that is to say, twelve institutions held one half of the aggregate deposits of the other forty-eight, their associates, the other half. The proportionate reserve of legal-tender notes in the Associated Banks were also greatly in favor of the latter number, for to otherwise state the case, banks which pay interest upon money can lend or bear to have any amount of it idle. The active demand for money, as it usually comes, for that portion of deposits due to country banks, who, in addition to their annual necessities, had been disturbed by failures of several city bankers, holding large balances of money due to the interior. These deposits were to a great extent loaned upon stocks and bonds in Wall street, payable "on call," with the confident belief that they were there earning more than the interest paid for securing them, and were available as promised. But, from the very nature of the case, the rapid withdrawal of deposits from this cause was not to be foreseen from every direction simultaneously, and closed every resource from which the "street" derived its power to respond. Borrowers upon stocks were deprived both of their facilities of borrowing, and of all power to sell their securities. The necessary result occurred. Banks which found themselves in this dilemma had no alternative but to ask the assistance of their associates, and the conflagration was so rapid and violent that every consideration of interest, of united action, of preservation and public safety, compelled a general and earnest co-operation; and the majority who had for years conducted their business upon sound principles, and who had patiently submitted to the loss of valuable accounts, drawn from them by their associates, by no means hesitated to lend an interested but cheerful and unquestionably protested, instantly responded to the call by placing their resources at command of those who had, in their short-sighted greediness, shut the calamity; making common cause, the weak with the strong, to avert a universal catastrophe.

The following is the comment by the committee on the false certification of checks:

The practice of certifying checks upon banks as "good" has proved a great public convenience, and has for that reason grown into extensive use. Your committee approach its consideration with some embarrassment. The custom originated in the natural inquiry of bank tellers respecting the standing and credit of their dealers, and for many years it had little significance otherwise than as giving clerical information. Checks so marked were not regarded as binding upon institutions in the nature of an official acceptance, and were, therefore, not entered upon their books. It was only since about the year 1850 that a new and influential institution deemed it expedient to define the character of an act then vague and uncertain, by charging such checks to the account of their drawers, since when they have been legally regarded as formal obligations, and have become the medium of the most important transactions. If such writing be certified to a real fact, that the bank actually had in possession, and due from it to the drawer of the check the stated sum, which it thus agreed to transfer to another party, no possible injury, but great good would ensue. But when a bank binds itself to transfer what it has not, but only expects to have, it undermines the confidence which is, without reason, all the contingencies incident to human transactions, and places its shareholders under perils which they never intended to assume. The power of certifying checks is necessarily intrusted to clerks or subordinate officers, who are empowered to perform the ordinary and more mechanical duties of the bank, and who are supposed to be strictly limited in giving to every dealer only what has before been received from him. And the power of bestowing credit is reserved for abler and more experienced men, themselves personally identified with the interests they administer, who gravely deliberate upon every transaction, and decide with the light of their united wisdom. But the practice of certifying uncovered checks, as pursued in some institutions, entirely reverses this established order, and while the responsible council is carefully deliberating over smaller credits, a non-commissioned officer is freely bestowing them in larger volumes, without security, upon comparatively irresponsible men. So extensively has this practice been pursued by several institutions that the amount of such checks which have passed daily through the Clearing House, has reached in some instances to twice and three times the capital of such banks, and five times their capital stock, and this through long periods of time. Every bank in the association is directly involved in the risks attending this practice. It multiplies excessively the sums which such institutions pass through the Clearing House, and the consequent balances of the exchanges with their associates, which the capital of such banks can never adequately guarantee. The most striking commentary upon the dangers of this practice was afforded during the late panic, by the dealer of a bank who had largely received such favors, and who, seeing by its application to others that his own checks were in peril, declined, under advice of counsel, to honor them by a deposit until otherwise assured that the bank could respond to these very obligations.

The expensive Chenango (New York) Extension Canal is to be finally abandoned and the tow path utilized by the construction of a railroad over a portion of its length. The line in which this make an important link is intended to form another and shortest outlet from the bituminous coal fields of this State.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The President and Secretary of the Duquesne Savings Bank have submitted the following statement of the condition of the affairs of the institution:

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$109,909 55
Bills discounted	41,574 15
Real estate	79,942 17
Cash in hand and with banks and bankers	3,411 07
Leasehold property on Thirty-third street	1,215 26
Hall safe and fixtures	2,000 00
	$236,152 90

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$112,546 68
Time certificates	4,230 16
Due banks	231 62
	$183,013 86

They propose to pay their entire indebtedness in five instalments of twenty per cent. each, in four, six, ten, thirteen and sixteen months from the 17th of November, 1873, with interest from said date on the whole amount of the indebtedness until fully paid. This proposition has been submitted to the creditors, and concerted action is asked for. The Directors feeling confident that every dollar of indebtedness can be paid if accepted.

Logs Cut off by a Train.

Conductor J. Martin Bratt, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been so dangerously injured that his recovery is despaired of. He had taken a train on the Bennets Branch from Red Bank to Reynoldsville and the accident occurred while he was preparing for the return trip. While getting up his train he ran ahead of the engine, but stumbled, fell across the track directly, and the locomotive passed over both legs, crushing them in a horrible manner. The injured man was conveyed to the hotel near by and physicians immediately summoned, who are doing everything possible for his relief, but little hope is entertained of saving his life. Mr. B. has been in the employ of the company for a long term of years, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Send On Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front. TF

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

CONVICTION OF DUDLEY AND WALES.

At the opening of Court District Attorney Swoope stated that he had no further evidence to offer in the case of Dudley and Wales, indicted for conspiring to rob the mails.

Mr. De Camp, counsel for Dudley, stated that he had no testimony to offer, but he took the ground that the government had failed to make out a case of conspiracy. The parties had not been proven together, at any time or place, prior to the commission of the offense, and hence there could be no conspiracy—at least no legal evidence had been adduced to show a conspiracy. He asked the Court to so charge the jury, but Judge McKennan declined to do so, holding that there was evidence tending to show an agreement or concert of action between the parties sufficient to warrant a conviction if the jury believed it. The jury remained out only a few minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

WALES PLEADS GUILTY.

The next case called was that against Wales, charging him with having embezzled letters from the mails. The defendant, through his counsel, Mr. Carnahan, entered a plea of guilty.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST DUDLEY.

The District Attorney then called up an indictment charging Dudley with being an accessory after the fact of the larceny by Wales.

Mr. De Camp raised the objection that the indictment was not valid, in that the defendant had been convicted already as a party to the main offense charged—the robbery of the mails. In other words, that the offense could not be separated into a number of parts, and the defendant indicted separately for each.

Mr. Swoope held that the indictment was perfectly good, under the statute, and that a party could be convicted as an accessory both before and after the fact.

The Court granted this position, but still expressed grave doubt as to whether this indictment was technically legal.

Mr. Swoope, in deference to the views of the Court, then proposed to remove the difficulty by asking the Court to enter a nol. pros. This was done, and the jury relieved from the further consideration of the case.

A COLLOQUY.

While the argument between District Attorney Swoope and Mr. De Camp, on the point last cited, was in progress, the District Attorney stated that if the law were not to be claimed, they had been making serious blunders in the Court, as there were several persons now in the penitentiary who had been tried and convicted under the principle claimed by him.

Judge McKennan—Well, Mr. Swoope, there may be some persons in the Penitentiary who ought not to be there.

Mr. Swoope—I think not, your Honor.

Judge McKennan—I know of one person whom I think should never have been sentenced.

Mr. Swoope—I shall call up the case of Ironton States vs. Stevenetta Dudley. [The defendant named is the wife of R. L. Dudley, and was separately indicted.]

The lady was brought into Court, and while the jury was being empanneled, Mr. Swoope interrogated the proceeding by remarking to the Court: Uncertain, by charging such checks to the account of their drawers, since when they have been legally regarded as formal obligations, and have become the medium of the most important transactions. If such writing be certified to a real fact, that the bank actually had in possession, and due from it to the drawer of the check the stated sum, which it thus agreed to transfer to another party, no possible injury, but great good would ensue. But when a bank binds itself to transfer what it has not, but only expects to have, it undermines the confidence which is, without reason, all the contingencies incident to human transactions, and places its shareholders under perils which they never intended to assume. The power of certifying checks is necessarily intrusted to clerks or subordinate officers, who are empowered to perform the ordinary and more mechanical duties of the bank, and who are supposed to be str

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873.

IN THE Philadelphia *Age* is really for sale, there ought to be a good chance to dispose of it here, where the need of a candid and intellectual Democratic organ is so painfully manifest.

THE Buffalo *Express* has some satirical observations concerning the brevity of the proposed new Constitution of this State. Never mind. It will be long enough before it is adopted.

THE new Constitution appears as an advertisement in our columns to-day, under orders from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Let it be read and pondered carefully. In the first opportunity we shall take occasion to state our convictions respecting it.

IT was a saying of one of the ancient philosophers that speaking truth was like writing fair, and came only by practice. Nor, indeed, is there any doubt that it is as much a matter of custom as of will. We entreat the Pittsburgh *Post* to begin, at once, the formation of the habit.

THE Lebanon *Courier* says, very truly, that the New York *Tribune* darkens the prospects of the new Constitution in this State by indorsing it. A paper that coquettes with corrupt Tammany in New York can have no healthy influence in Pennsylvania. It is perfectly safe for every Pennsylvanian to oppose what the advocates of Tammany approve.

TAKE down that rooster. For nearly a couple of weeks the Democratic press has been crowing over the reported election of a Democratic Representative to Congress in the Fifth District of Michigan, in the place of Hon. W. D. FOSTER, deceased. The completed returns show that Hon. W. B. WILLIAMS, Republican, was elected by a majority of about one hundred and fifty.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, took occasion, last summer, to make an elaborate speech vindicating the back-pay policy. His constituents have pondered the argument, and Carpenter, and Wisconsin has gone Democratic. Even Senator CARPENTER, we think, will be able to understand the full meaning of the answer. It means, repeal the infamy and abrogate the increase of pay.

UNEASY lies the head that wears such a crown as that thrust on the head of TAYLOR, the Governor elect of Wisconsin. He is a Good Templar, but was supported by the Liquor interest and is expected to carry out its policy. He is also a Railroad man, and was supported by both the Anti-monopolists and the Railroads. How he will manage to satisfy all the varying interests that supported him is now lying like a load of trouble on the old man's mind.

A WESTERN Democratic paper, in very properly denouncing the authors of certain cemetery depredations, quite justly observes that there are few more offensive against any family or community more unnatural than the desecration of its graves. A remark every way true; and we trust that those Bourbon journals which are at present so diligently engaged in exhuming the corpse of the "Lost Cause," will have the decency to remember, and profit by it.

THE sum estimated as necessary to carry on the city government of New York for 1874 is $38,510,290, an increase over the present year of $9,331,532. This enormous amount is but a poor compliment to the financial skill of the "Reformers" who are now managing the government of that city. The city debt is put down at $130,000,000. It was thought, at one time, that nothing could be worse for that city than Democratic government; but it seems that "Reform" is more expensive than Democracy.

THE financial skies continue to brighten. The New York banks gain largely every day in legal tenders, the aggregate amount at present on deposit being nearly or quite thirty millions of dollars. The late hoarders are, apparently, beginning to realize the actual situation, and are putting their greenbacks to use. They will do the most good to themselves and to the community. Shrewd and experienced financiers anticipate that by the first of January the banks will hold $50,000,000 legal tenders, and that at the same time money will be plenty at three per cent., a matter of not a little importance to all interests.

THE New York *Tribune* enters a mild pro-HUNTER that the United States shall pay $400,000,000 to the South as compensation for the liberation of its slaves, upon the ground that, while not exactly nullifying, it would "evade" one of the Constitutional amendments. We don't quite see how the *Tribune* can view this fact in the light of an objection; seeing that only last year it heartily indorsed JERE. BLACK'S letter, supporting the coalition Presidential candidate—said support being rendered for the avowed reason that his election would put all the amendments to the Constitution "in process of radical extinction."

ACCORDING to the Democratic press, the colored people of the Southern States are altogether idle, shiftless, and unwilling to work; whereas the fact is, that the crop returns show that they are more industrious than ever. Just before the war the cotton crops reached their height at about 4,000,000 of bales, though that was followed by only three years as what was called the most prosperous periods of the South. After the war the crops were for a time comparatively small; but this year the crop is 4,000,000 bales! Six years ago it was two millions of bales. Moreover, Louisiana has fallen very much in her crops of sugar; but now, the accounts from there say that the sugar crop is large, and the planters prosperous. Thus the colored race has continued itself in the most favorable manner to those whom the prejudices of unthinking people, and the malice of Democratic politicians, continually malign.

ACCOUNTS from Europe show that its dependence on this country for breadstuffs during the present harvest year will be even greater than has been supposed. These purchases will of course be paid for with some of the coin we have heretofore been shipping to that quarter with such lavish hand, and this will still further turn the balance of trade in favor of this country. By the 1st of January the 1st of November we have exported over forty millions of specie this year, and have as yet only gotten back fifteen millions of this immense sum. The population of Europe must be fed. There is, in this matter, no power of contraction of consumption. The outlook is full of encouragement. Since the beginning of the year we have diminished our imports of merchandise by the sum of $84,390,434, and have, in the same period, increased our exports by the sum of $55,819,490—in all a gain of $140,209,924. By the close of the year we shall have increased this gain to $160,000,000, and we are drawing specie besides.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Spiritual photography is not, as some suppose, an exclusively American art. In Europe, also, it is practiced by the people who call themselves spiritualists, and the application of it by one of them, in the treatment of disease, recently caused some sensation in Pesth, the capital of Hungary. Dr. G., a homœopathist, who is besides recognized as the leading spiritualist of that city, having, under peculiar circumstances, failed to cure a boy affected with a severe nervous disorder, whom he was called in to treat, a Pesth journal denounced spiritualism as a delusion and the doctor as an impostor. Thereupon the doctor prosecuted the editor for calumny. At the trial which followed, the father of the boy whose case had given rise to the editor's attack entirely acquitted the doctor of any purpose to deceive, stating also that he had neither asked for nor received a fee for his pains. But the witness's account of the manner in which his son had been treated seems to have made both court and spectators greatly wonder at the doctor's folly and at the father's patience. In fact, the young patient had evidently been brought to the verge of insanity by the physician's method of cure, a fate from which he was saved, not by the interposition of his parents, but by his own refusal to submit any longer to spiritual medication. The newspaper man was judicially declared blame-less.

It does not, however, appear that either the court or the public were of a regard Dr. G. as a designing or self-conscious impostor. The impression produced apparently was that he not only fully believed in the reality and power of his spiritual methods, but was moved by a strong missionary feeling, a sincere desire to make converts to his peculiar faith. In this fact we have an explanation of the mental attitude of the father of his patient in presence of the plainly injurious effect of the treatment. Ignorant of spiritualism, he invited Dr. G. to visit his son, at the son's request, who had seen an advertisement which lauded the doctor's skill as a "magnetic healer." The boy had already been under the care of some of the best physicians in Vienna, who had failed to relieve him. After a brief examination Dr. G. informed the boy's parents that "the phenomena of his disease lay in the domain of spiritism, that the patient was what is called a 'speaking medium,' and that all his extraordinary symptoms pertained to the spirit embodied in him." The doctor then told them that in order to follow and aid in the cure of their child by means of magnetism they must be initiated in the principles of spiritism. To this end he then gave them a book entitled "The Doctrine of Spirits," which he advised them to study. Two days after all the doctor began his course of magnetic treatment. No good results appearing, he then suggested to the father—a professional photographer—that he should try the often successful experiment of photographing his son together with the spirit. The doctor thought the achievement possible, and it seemed to him a special dispensation that a master of the photographic art had a son adapted to the attempt. The father, therefore, photographed his son many times, but without the hoped-for success, always failing to catch the spirit. Dr. G. now threw the patient into the magnetic sleep, and had himself photographed along with the boy, but with the same negative result. The doctor next brought in his wife, who is a spiritual medium, hoping with her aid so to intensify the magnetism as to secure the spirit. All in vain. Then the doctor added his sister-in-law to the group, when at last "somewhat showed itself"—"a spot on the negative plate," which the doctor's wife thought resembled a Cmisr's crown, but which Dr. G. pronounced to be "the spirit of one of the photographer's (and patient's) deceased ancestors, a physician who lived in Germany three hundred years ago."

Very soon after this remarkable success the sensible little patient, feeling that he was being driven to madness, flatly refused to be the subject of any more such experiments. The doctor, however, long persisted in the endeavor to change his mind, and even tried to magnetize the boy against his will, first apart from him in another room and then at his bedside. And all this was done with the consent of the father who appears to have been completely fascinated with the doctor's necromancy.

One is left to conjecture what would have been done with the picture if the spirit had consented to be taken. Doubtless these doctors have some method by which they induce, or seek to influence the spirit's appearance on the negative. Even in Vienna these so-styled spiritual photographs are taken and sold in hundreds. A German savant, lately writing on the subject, expresses the opinion that the delusion of spiritualism, of which this business is a branch, is too deeply and firmly seated to be reached or affected by either reason or ridicule. A strictly modern error, an isolated delusion may he says, be exposed and even minds most thoroughly possessed by it may be clarified and restored to sanity, but such a system as spiritualism, aggravated as it is by the beliefs, fables and fancies which writers on Primitive Culture denominate "animism," is too radically grounded in human nature to be successfully encountered by any antidote less radical and thorough than systematic education in youth. Ignorant or half-educated minds are almost inevitably enslaved by the superstition, if they meddle with it at all. The folly is too gross for refutation and too manifestly mischievous to need ethical treatment. Besides, considering the effect of curiosity, one may suspect that the less said about the delusion the better.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

High prices are becoming ill. That is to say, they are falling into a "decline."

It seems quite probable that Spain will regret before long that she did not accept President Polk's offer of $100,000,000 for Cuba.

The season is at hand for batter-cakes. The natural-man hankers after them these cool mornings, just as in early spring he must eat something green or perish!

The landlords of Cincinnati are said to have under consideration a general reduction of rents. There will be a tidal wave of that kind reaches Pittsburgh.

The Grangers, in their local platforms, have universally pronounced against the exclusiveness of the right to issue circulating notes now enjoyed by national banks.

Eels have got into a dreadful bad habit of clogging water-wheels, this fall. Seventy-five big ones were dug out of the wheel of a Massachusetts mill, last week.

Chicago wants to have the "next world's fair" held there. But who knows whether the next world will have a fair?

Too many plums for the pudding. The United States army has one officer for every fifteen men, to say nothing of the retired list.

A law providing for the summary punishment by execution of fillibusters or invaders of Cuban soil is among the statutes of Spain, evidently enacted for the murderous purpose to which it has of late been put.

The disadvantages pertaining to the system of selling goods on thirty days and keeping open accounts, instead of making cash, is attracting attention in the East, and is likely hereafter to be still further discussed.

The commerce of the cities on the Ohio river alone amounts to $700,000,000 annually. This sufficiently serves to show how great and important our internal communication is becoming.

Two hundred thousand buffalo have been slaughtered on the Colorado and Kansas plains the past season. *World* have of this killing is purely wanton.

Can the New York *World* have "gone batty" on Morrissey? It calls upon the police to suppress other gro bankers.

Experiments have been carried far enough now to show that all the raisins needed for consumption in the United States can be made in California, and not an inferior article either, but equal to the best imported.

The State Geologist of Kentucky shows that the washing of the banks of the Ohio river may be prevented by planting thickets of willows along them.

The publishers of *St Nicholas* offer an education or a trip to Europe as "premiums."

While the amount of colored farm labor in the South is decreasing yearly from natural causes, there are other causes that contribute much toward hurrying it along the same road. Prominent among these are the railroads. Almost all the heavy work on Southern railroads is done by negroes, and some of the lighter work is falling into their hands.

Rochester New York, is a thrifty place. Its wholesale clothing business last year amounted to over $60,000,000; the boot and shoe to $6,000,000; furniture to $3,000,000 and the grocery business to $3,560,000.

The Danbury *News* man has got over the lecture difficulty by authorizing his publisher to lecture as well as print his books for him.

The whole number of new buildings in the burnt district of Boston is 365—about 66 per cent. of the 556 that covered it before the fire, and they cost about $15,000,000, or a million and a half more than the valuation or their predecessors.

The grand result of Secretary Richardson's silver-edged resumption is the distribution of $4,000 in halves and quarters. This is not a very large addition to this circulating medium of the country.

The "Vigilantes" of Indiana extend over four counties and number about two thousand members. Their business is to hang men who don't behave themselves. They profess to do the work that the Courts are too corrupt to do.

The saner stockholders have at last shut down on that idiotic adjective hurler, the "editor" of the Lexington (Missouri) *Caucasian*. That cheerful editorial expressing a desire to see the President assassinated was the last straw.

According to the Commissioners' books for the present year, Kentucky has 241,195 white voters and 47,125 black voters within her limits, making a total of 288,320 persons entitled to the exercise of the franchise.

They had a miracle up in Maine, last week. A sick man's son went out and beat about the bush the afternoon to get a nice, tender partridge for him, and just as he reached the house at night, tired, faint and empty handed, and thinking how he should console the old man for the disappointment, a gigantic hawk flew over and dropped, almost at his feet, the very partridge he wanted.

Canine Heroism.

An exciting adventure recently took place near Glasgow, Scotland. The river Killean had been swollen by heavy rains until it had become an angry flood. A boy named John McCallum was amusing himself in company with an old collie dog by leaning over a wire fence on the banks of the stream catching bits of wood and other waifs borne down by the flood, when suddenly the wire broke and he was precipitated into the current and carried along toward the sea. His brother alarmed the neighborhood, and the boy's father, with a collie dog and a crowd of people, rushed to the river to try and save the drowning boy. For a time no trace of the lad could be seen, but after proceeding a quarter of a mile along the bank, the object of their search was seen coming to the surface. The dog was the first one to take in the situation and act promptly, plunging in and swimming to where his playmate was in peril, and returning with the apparently lifeless body of the boy. Skillful management soon brought the boy to consciousness, however, not so much the worse for his ducking—though he had been carried about half a mile by the torrent, and would soon have been out at sea; while the faithful collie dog is now the most honored member of the family.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman is about to build a residence on the property adjoining that of General McClellan, at Orange Mountain, N. J. What a chance for contrast there will be—the Great Success and the Great Failure of the War.

General Ryan was a great ladies' man, and created a sensation while promenading the avenue in Washington, with his military cape, large Texan braid hat, long curling hair, &c. He always carried a heavy cane, and was generally accompanied by an unusually large bloodhound.

Nature is full of compensations. Louisa Muhlbach had five different books in a more or less forward state of preparation when she died.

A little girl of twelve entered a New Haven photographer's place of business, the other day, and behind her walked, hobbled and shuffled an ancestral series seldom seen in this age. There were five generations of them—daughter, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother, which the artist thought must be the climax of greatness.

Kate Stanton ought to be the most popular lecturer of the season, if there is anything in a subject. She abolishes poverty in just an hour and a quarter by the clock, and does it so gracefully and entertainingly that it seems not more than a quarter of an hour.

Deputy Marshal John P. Erler was assassinated at Brackettville, Texas, on the 25th of October, by a man named McWeber, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth Deputy Marshal assassinated in this district.

Poor Carlotta is now so completely insane that all remembrance of her former life has faded away from her mind. She cannot even be made to know that Bazaine, who deceived and brought her husband to death by his treacherous conduct in Mexico, suffers now the consequences of a similar treachery, and is quite likely to have his career terminated in the same tragical manner in which her poor Maximillian suffered death.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Ann Marshall was burned to death in Norristown, on Monday night, by the accidental explosion of a fluid lamp.

Aaron Ritter, the youngest son of the late Hon. John Ritter, died in Reading on Tuesday, aged fifty-seven years. He learned the printing business with his father, and for many years worked at it in the old *Adler* establishment, which he, Judge, and others, owned.

Nicholas Dick, a worthy citizen of Berks county, ruptured a blood vessel while reaching for apples on a tree, and died in less than an hour.

Another iron steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been launched from Roach's yard at Chester. This vessel is similar in construction to the two which preceded, and is designated as No. 137, no name having yet been given her.

Some time since the recent coal discoveries in Warwick township, Bucks county, and the formation of a company in Doylestown for the putting mining into operation was referred to in these columns. Some progress has been made by the company, and it is discovered that the coal is of a merchantable quality. Every vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but no session shall extend beyond one session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the Senate by proclamation, with notice not exceeding sixty days, to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under the Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law or of the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, or bribery, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services a compensation for each regular session and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for services or mileage. No member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as they may elect, be organized by the appointment of a president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or inability of that officer, and of Speaker of the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The Lieutenant Governor shall be president, but have no vote, unless the Senate be equally divided. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribery, or private solicitation, and, in the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, nor shall it have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state. And the Senate shall try impeachments, and when sitting for that purpose shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for conviction shall be recorded.

SEC. 12. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is re-enacted and amended shall be published at length.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads or highways in any county;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing rivers forming boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the location or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines or fixing their limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, township, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, auditors, assessors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing for changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of sales on executions;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Incorporating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad or railway, when the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but its law repealing local or special acts may be passed by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter

to the Prothonotary's office of said county.
16. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the courts now and the causes and proceedings pending in the District court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number two.
17. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five; and the present Prothonotary of the District court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until that time, when his commission shall expire, and the Clerk of the Court of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
18. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward as provided in this constitution.
19. In Philadelphia, magistrates in lieu of those who shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their terms of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election, and the terms of office of aldermen in said city, hereafter entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.
20. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and all their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.
21. The seventh section of the schedule, relating to oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
22. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors elected prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall have expired before the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, shall expire on that day.
23. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries, shall continue to receive compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.
24. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an (or affirmation) to support this constitution.
25. The General Assembly, at its first session, as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.
26. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.
27. The words "County Commissioners," wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, November 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND AND FINAL READING.

Ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

That the amended Constitution prepared by this convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, election to be held on the third Tuesday of ember next; except as hereinafter ordered and ted, the said election shall be held and conducted y the regular election officers in the several ion districts throughout the Commonwealth, all the regulations and provisions of existing relating to general elections; and the sheriffs several counties shall give at least twenty notice of said election by proclamation.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at twenty days before the said election, furnish e Commissioners of each county, a sufficient ber of properly prepared circulars of instruc- The Commissioners of the several counties cause to be printed at least three times as y ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters ch county—and the same in number of negative; and the said Commissioners shall, at least days before said election, cause to be fairly disted to the several election districts in their re- tive counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, re- s, circulars of instructions, and such other s and papers as may be necessary. The ballots be printed or written in the following form: he outside the words "New Constitution;" inside for all persons giving affirmative votes words "For the New Constitution," and for all ons giving negative votes the words "Against the Constitution."

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes d are for the new Constitution, then it shall be Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and after the first day of January, in the of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nty-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of votes polled were against the new Constitution, it shall be rejected and be null and void.

Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin Stevens, Edward Shippen, John P. Verree, Henry Agert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed this Convention, who shall have direction of Section upon this amended Constitution in the of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall up sworn or affirmed to perform their duties impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have er to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall e duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of , and they shall have authority to make a regtion of voters for the several election divisions said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the tion officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this nance to be used at the election; to appoint a and two inspectors for each election division, hom the election therein shall be held and conded, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers as regarding their duties, in holdthe election and in making returns thereof. No on shall serve as an election officer who would isqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new stitution. The general return of the election in said city shall be opened, computed and certified the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be indorsed upon the rn. They shall make report, directed to the ident of this Convention, of their official action in this ordinance and concerning the conduct of said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct election in all respects conformably to the general laws of this Commonwealth, and with powers and duties to those of ordinary elections. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to at the Board in the performance of its duties. all the election officers shall be duly sworn or med according to law, and shall possess all the fications required by law of election officers in Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualiied elector who shall be unregistered, shall be mitted to vote upon making proof of his right he election officers, according to the general tion laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the s shall be dispensed with, but overseers of elecmay be selected for any precinct by said Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said under existing election laws applicable thereto. ams of the election shall be made in said city as in case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out forwarded to the President of this Convention, arrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of ity returns.

In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, cept Philadelphia) the returns of the election ll be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall out the triplicate county return and transmit the ng, within five days after the election, directed to President of the Convention, at Harrisburg.

The Convention this third day of November, in e year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, President.

L. IMBRIE, Clerk.
true copy of ordinance of submission
M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th.

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantees, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap de Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Glimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and Now Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Reinbroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to pip the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 852 Broadway, New York. MWF

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,

METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.

Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

PRICES FOR THE TIMES

AT $1 60,

CHENEY BROS'.

Best Black American Silks,

An Extraordinary Bargain.

AT $3 00,

TRIMMED FELT SUITS,

Not more than half their value.

AT $1 25,

Sewing Machines,

THE "LITTLE NELL."

A marvel of mechanism and cheapness.

At 31 1-2c and 50c,

CASSIMERES,

For Men's and Boys' Wear, at bargains for the times: also High and low priced goods equally as cheap.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,

Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.

BLANKETS,

Coverlets Quilts, Comf'tables

Especial attention invited to this, as we have a very Large Stock at very Low Prices.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

GREAT SALE

OF

Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS

The 50c quality - at 35c.
The 65c quality - at 50c.
The 75c quality - at 60c.
The 87c quality - at 65c.
The $1 00 quality - at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

To Cash Buyers of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in

Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

WHEAT AND BARLEY—

No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,

In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by

D. WALLACE,

393 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

PRICES FOR THE TIMES

IN

Millinery Goods

Hats, Fornets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons and Real Ostrich Tips.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds. Real and Imitation

HAIRGOODS

NOTIONS.

Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children; Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.

Fancy Goods.

A Fresh Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Housekeeping Articles.

UNDERWEAR

For Gentlemen and Ladies, in great variety and very cheap.

FELT HATS,

For Men and Boys, at $1 50 and $1 62½. A great Bargain.

Army Overcoats, Blouses and Socks,

Very Cheap.

WATERPROOF.

The choicest Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black. Fancy make at 75c.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, is the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, dread, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which entitle the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you. Remember, they have cured cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment. DA*

Doctor Whittier,

Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. Reliable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. yr'ms

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, &c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

NEW YORK.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let in First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 2370, NEW YORK CITY,

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

Paper Sack Manufactory.

THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!

GODFREY & CLARK

Manufacturers and Dealers in

DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM

FLOUR SACKS,

Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks.

Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsboro' Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.

Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.

270 LIBERTY STREET.

WOODWORK.

We are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Carved or Plain Wood Work,

BANK DESKS COUNTERS,

SHELVING and CABINET WORK,

Of every Description.

Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St.

MOECK & BROS.

TEAS, LIQUORS, &C.

The New Tea and Liquor House

22 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH.

A SAVING OF FULL TEN PER CENT TO CONSUMERS.

10½ lbs A Sugar.....$1 00
11 lbs C Sugar.....1 00
Best Roasted Coffee.....28 cts
German Dinner Coffee.....20 cts
French Breakfast Coffee.....18 cts
Corn Starch.....10 cts
Satin Gloss Starch.....10 cts
5 lbs O. O. Meal for.....25 cts
6 Bars Wax Soap.....25 cts
Cheese.....12 cts
12 Cakes Toilet Soap.....20 cts
Fresh Wheat.....18 cts
Flour, per sack.....1 70

CALL AND SEE.

Jesse Inghram.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail Steamers

Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30.

PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage, at 33 Broadway.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. BINGHAM,
152 Smithfield street, or
T. H. MURRAY,
7 Ninth street,
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 Smithfield street,
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

CALABRIA, Sat. Nov. 15 | ABYSSINIA, Wed. Dec. 3
JAVA, Wed. Nov. 19 | ALGERIA, Wed. Dec. 10
CUBA, Wed. Nov. 26 | RUSSIA, Wed. Dec. 17

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. MOORHEAD,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Vanola Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Gleadall.
BELGENLAND.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.

Saloon, $80 Gold; (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold). Steerage, $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

J. H. SPARKS, 401 Broadway, N. Y.
MAX SCHAMBERG,
163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT PASSENGER STEAMER

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander.

Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & OGLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON.....Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & OGLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

LEAVES SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST.

THE STEAMER

Comet and Barges,

WM. McCLINTOCK.....Master.
J. M. HARE.....Clerk.

Will give Through Bills Lading to Memphis, New Orleans, Chillicothe, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Otumwa, Sioux City, Iowa; Madison, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas; Denver, Col.

For Freight apply on Board, or to
GIBBERT & MACKEY, Agents,
No. 84 Market and Water streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans Direct.

MONDAY, December 1st, at 5 P. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT "A No. 1" Freight Steamer

PARAGON,

JOHN J. DARRAGH.....Master.
JAS. REED, Jr.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For further information apply on board or to
GIBBERT & MACKAY, or
FLACK & OGLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

MANUFACTURED BY

C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH GAUSTIC SODA,

And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of M. JOHN BRYANT, late, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and parties having claims against the same will present them at once to

THOS. FORDING,
Main street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny city, October 31st, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET,

(CORNER SECOND).

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.

We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.

A. BRADLEY.....President
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $861,631 19
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of one Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time Deposits, which can be drawn with great promptness.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wiese, George Aber,
Leonhard Walter, Sen., Hugh Bardrill,
Jacob Kopp, Damon Lutz,
Joseph Lashner, C. W. Anschutz.

Theo. F. Staub,
A. WIESE, President.
H. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK HUSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Dominick Husen, Thos. E. Tack,
Thomas Rourke, Terrance Campbell,
Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Gallery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn, H. J. Grace,
P. Le Gonidec,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 SMITHFIELD STREET.

CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - - $500,000.

President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner Seventh Ave. and Smithfield St.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Capital - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts Daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. McFARLAND, President.
SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarland, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Ryan, F. F. Smith,
A. J. Doutherst, Jno. W. Haney,
Frank Rohne, W. H. Irwin,
Saml. A. Long,
JOHN G. McCONNELL, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of Dr Lare furnished at the Bank. Collections and Remittances promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, R. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES DOWD, D. P. ELWOOD,
JOHN SELFRIDGE, G. W. RANKIN,
A. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—J. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Capital.....$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1868.

OFFICE NO. 88 FOURTH AVENUE.

In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA
TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wilcox, R. F. Jones, Hiram Sibrey, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman.

Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY P. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. Interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Rickell, Chas. H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Frew, James Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kaufman, Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

IRON AND GLASS

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas B. Atterbury, Daniel Wenks,
Edward Moys, James H. Swett,
Joseph Keeling, W. J. Lewis,
John Gallaher, F. Barmayer,
John G. McCutcheon, John Adams,
James Salisbury, John Phillips,
Benjamin F. Collins.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

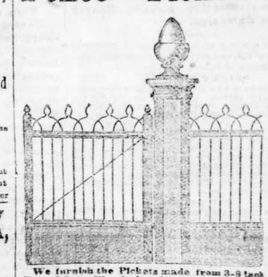
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS.

Fence Pickets.



We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inch Round Iron, this design shown in cut, at

30c. PER LINEAL FOOT.

They make a HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of PATENTED WAGON HARDWARE.

91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON PIPE FITTERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'

STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

Dickson, Marshall & Co.,

GENERAL FOUNDERS,

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, November 14, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

Argument Postponed.

The argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Edwin M. Greenway vs. The Consolidated Gas Company, fixed for hearing before Judge McKennan, yesterday, was continued until this morning—the Wales and Dudley cases having occupied the attention of the Court all day.

Miner's Almanac

We have received from the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, 163 Wood street, a copy of Miner's Almanac for 1874. This Almanac contains a vast amount of interesting matter, and the calculations are made by Professor M. B. Goff, who is Professor of Mathematics in the Western University. It is sold at ten cents a copy.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

Yesterday, Officer J. K. Pittner passed through the city, having in charge John W. Green, who was formerly in the employ of Riley & Sargent, the railroad news agents. Some time since, in company with another man, Green absconded from Pittsburgh with the funds of his employers. He was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, taken to Philadelphia, where he gave bail, but "skipped." He went South, and has now been again apprehended. Green will likely share the fate of his accomplice, who is serving a term in the Penitentiary.

The Boiler Tests.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The *Chronicle* of the 10th inst., contains a statement of the tests to be made by the Experimental Committee, as to the cause of boiler explosions, but a very important one is omitted, namely: the disputed amount of pressure, whether one or two pounds on the diameter (the popular opinion), or on the semi-circumference, being a difference of fifty-seven per cent. The latter opinion is confirmed by eminent and well known mathematicians both of this country and Europe. B.

Dry Goods to the Trade.

The attention of the dry goods trade is directed to the displayed advertisement in another column of Messrs. Peake, Ogdyke & Co., of New York. The firm give special notice of great inducements now offered. The usual credit is given to responsible buyers, but their immense stock is offered at an *immediate sacrifice*, whether on thirty days' time, or for cash. They *mean business*, and merchants wide awake to the times and having the cash, can turn it to account by selecting from the millions of dollars worth now on hand at this well known and reliable house.

Grandview Avenue.

An election was held yesterday evening at the head of the Monongahela Incline Railway, Thirty-second ward, for five Commissioners for the improvement of Grandview avenue under the Penn avenue act. There were eleven candidates and the contest was quite an interesting and spirited one. Four only, however, were elected, there being a tie between Messrs. M. W. Watson and George Ricketts, each having received thirty votes. Those elected are James M. Bailey, George Noble, A. G. Walters, and Samuel Harper. For the remaining position another election will be held in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

A Medical College in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Frank Cowan, in the last issue of his paper, thus opens a question which is well worthy the consideration of our citizens, especially those of the medical profession:

Now, why cannot Pittsburgh, great centre of wealth and knowledge, great centre of a population of two millions, as she is—why cannot she have a Medical College, where physicians and surgeons may be taught as well as elsewhere in the land? Aside from the name and fame of a great institution of learning, that will continue a city through the annals of time when all the rest is buried into decay, and point to it as an honor of the age—aside from this, its importance in raising the standard of the physician and surgeon in this capital of a little nation, opening doors of distinction and fame to them, and encouraging them to labor for a public good as well as to advance an individual interest, must be apparent to all thoughtful men. There are a goodly number of physicians and surgeons in Pittsburgh to-day who could fill the chairs of a medical college well. Sufficient merit for a new institution. A good character from a short time. There are Drs. George D. Bruce, A. M. Pollock, W. C. Reiter, James King, Andrew Fleming, Silas N. Benham, Cyrus King, A. Phillips, James McCabe, John Dickson, and a score of others well known for their learning, skill and high professional standing who could enter upon professorial duties at once. There are, moreover, a hundred younger men, ambitious, energetic and worthy, who could creditably fill the vacancies as they occurred, even if a plague swept off the old tokens annually. Why, then, Pittsburgh is the place for a first class Medical College; and may she not remain in the vocative case much longer.

Library Association Lectures.

Last evening Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, delivered the third lecture of the Library course to a very good and we have no doubt a delighted audience. The distinguished orator was introduced by Beverley Jones, Esq., a member of the Lecture Committee. Mr. Fitch stepped forward to the reading stand very modestly but dignifiedly and after referring to a prophecy made by him to the extensive territory which was to be the theme of his lecture, announced his subject, "The Coming Empire. Between the Colorado rivers—a distance of a thousand miles—and the Pacific coast and the Rocky mountains—a distance of twelve hundred miles there sleeps in silent grandeur the territory which will one day become the Coming Empire of the West. It is diversified as to climate. In a few hours the tourist can pass, within its limits, from the frozen Arctic to the genial Tropics. The soil is fertile and productive, yielding all the fruits and vegetables known to the different parts of the globe. It is ribbed with minerals and rich in every thing that can contribute to the material prosperity and perpetuity of an empire. It is reached in seven days from February to November, and abounds in springs, some of which possess medicinal virtues. It is a subservient theme in mint julieps, and others so like chicken soup in their flavor that with a little pepper added they are sometimes sold to travelers for that article, and nobody but an expert can tell the difference.

The lecture was a piece of brilliant word painting, was carefully written and delivered with the grace and elegance of a finished orator. It abounded with hyperboles and extravaganzas, but contained much wiser and more solid truth. It contrasted "between those evangelistic messengers of christian civilization, commerce and agriculture, and the pioneers of the wilderness, the hunter and the trapper." The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on Monday evening of next week, by John B. Gough, Esq. Subject, "Now and Then." Of course every body will go to hear Gough.

THE BETHEL HOME.

Celebration Last Evening—Interesting Exercises.

The celebration exercises on the completion of the new building for the Bethel and Young Men's Home, on Dugeness way, attracted a large attendance last evening, and much interest was manifested by all.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot called the meeting to order, and under devotional services, Mr. Thomas E. Rabe made report of the operations of the Home from the opening in 1871 to November 1st, 1873. From it we learn that the summer months find the destitute department was 23,826; number of free meals given, 74,744; number of lodgers, 75,886; number of religious services held, 130; aggregate attendance at religious services, 35,753; signers of temperance pledge, 3,966; assisted to employment, 4,301.

There are at present forty regular and seventy-five transient boarders.

Addresses were made by Mr. Brunot, Rev. Long, Rev. B. Donaldson, President of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, and Rev. P. Kilwood, chaplain of the same society.

HARD TIMES.

How Some People Prosper—Why Others Fail.

By way of illustrating the advantage of advertising in dull times, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates an incident. After the crash of 1857, when everybody was almost scared to death and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in Milwaukee, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless, they persisted. In a single year they paid over $5,000 dollars in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their square, had failed.

[The New York *Evening Post* remembers a similar instance among its own advertisers in the panic of 1857. A merchant continued his advertisement in the *Post* through the whole period of stagnation, and notwithstanding many predictions that "it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterward was that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many a merchant around him was "consulting" afford to advertise" saw his clerks stand idle behind the counters.

A contingency made out that no one has any money. There is plenty of money in the country, and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the "bargains" which a fall in prices holds out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchant who tells them will reap well their cash.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Price of Digging on the Railroads—A Reduction of Ten Per Cent. Agreed To—No Action in Regard to Mining on the River.

The coal miners met in delegate convention yesterday, to consider the proposed reduction in the price of mining. As has been stated, the operators on the railroads, through their organization, have reduced the price of coal to consumers one dollar per hundred bushels, and the price of mining eighty cents per hundred bushels, over a three quarter inch screen, on and after the 17th inst. The river operators passed a resolution reducing the price of mining and other labor connected therewith, twelve and a half per cent. to take effect on and after the 24th instant. It was to determine what course the miners should pursue in regard to these reductions that the convention was called.

The attendance of delegates from the river mines was quite limited, and no action whatever was taken in regard to the proposed reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages. This reduction does not take effect until the 24th instant, and there is an impression among many of the miners that it will not generally be enforced. At all events, they are content to meet the issue when it is forced upon them.

The proposed reduction on the railroads was discussed at considerable length, several of the speakers taking the view that the reduction had better be accepted, as preferable to a strike, in the present depressed condition of business. Some of the speakers held that the operators were simply taking advantage of the necessities of the miners to fill their own pockets, and that when the proper time came, they, the miners, would "get even" with them.

Mr. Steiner took a somewhat novel view of the subject. He said if the operators were willing to give coal to the people of Pittsburgh cheaper than heretofore, we should dig cheaper than heretofore. If coal is retailed at eleven cents we should have to do per one hundred bushels. If we dig coal at three and one-half cents, they can afford to sell coal at ten and one-half cents. I know they are speculating on our poverty; they have done it on the river recently. The operators some years since sold coal at retail at ten cents, and paid the miners four cents and made money. Now they pay us eleven cents reasonable, gentlemen. We have a feeling for poor men in Pittsburgh who have to buy the coal. But I don't advise you to strike, as this is a bad time to come down. Shut fatio I am willing to dig at any price. We ought to bear our share of the panic.

Mr. Bradley, as a solution of the difficulty, offered the following:

Resolved, That we accept a reduction of fifty cents per hundred bushels, (twelve and one-half per cent.) for mining coal, over a three-fourth inch screen.

Mr. McIlroom moved as an amendment that but ten per cent. (or $5 60 per one hundred bushels) reduction be accepted.

After some further discussion, the amendment was adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The question then stands thus: On the railroads, the present price is $4 60 per hundred bushels. The operators propose to pay $3 20. The miners agree to accept $3 60. There must be a yielding somewhere, or another stand-out is inevitable. On the river, the result will probably be that each set of miners will be left to make the best terms they can in their respective mines.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Demand from the Gas Company—Monthly Reports—Beaver Avenue Extension.

A regular meeting of the Councils of Allegheny city was held last evening, and the business transacted will be found below.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A remonstrance was presented against the extension of Beaver avenue. Referred. Another, for the grading of Benton street, was simply received, Council refusing to refer it to the Finance Committee.

The chair read a communication from the President of the Gas Company, and another from a meeting of the stockholders, tendering a deed of conveyance of the gas works on payment of the purchase money, and insisting, that the city take the works off their hands within thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Riddell the communications were received and filed.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Riddell, from the Finance Committee, reported the expenditures for the month of October, as follows:

No. 1—Salaries	$ 2,230 19
No. 2—Fire Department	3,409 34
No. 4—Printing	1,108 43
No. 5—Streets	3,853 99
No. 6—Wharves, &c	39 72
No. 8—Police	3,582 98
No. 11—Water Works	8,813 50
No. 13—Gas	149 00
No. 16—City Property	31 03
No. 17—Health	60 00
Total	$23,257 65

The report was received and warrants ordered for the several amounts.

WATER.

Mr. Megraw, from the Water Committee, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be and he is hereby authorized to place fire plugs in the localities named in the report of the special committee on locating fire plugs at such times as the work progresses on the mains.

Resolutions authorizing the Superintendent of the Water Works to remove the fire plug on Spring Garden avenue near Lang lane from the center of the sidewalk to the curb and to lay a two inch water pipe on Lloyd and Ridge streets from Lowrie (about four hundred feet) provided Adam Reineman pays the costs of the same and reimburses himself from the water rents collected from parties using water on said streets.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Huckenstine, from the Survey Committee, reported as follows:

Adversely to petition for the opening of Villa street, and a street along the old turnpike road.

Ordinance for the extension and opening of Beaver avenue to a width of fifty feet from Strawberry lane to the New Brighton road. Passed to a second reading.

Resolution providing for the opening of Ferry lane in the Ninth ward, authorizing the Street Commissioner of the western district, in conjunction with the City Engineer, to proceed with the improvement. Recommitted.

Also, a resolution providing for the opening of a portion of Bidwell street. Adopted.

Plan of a new street in the Tenth ward, commencing near the Bull run gate on the New Brighton road, and running along Unlodake cemetery. Approved.

Also the following ordinances:

For the opening of Charles street. Recommitted.

For the opening, widening and straightening of Ilen street, from High street to Zane's property: Passed finally.

For opening and widening of Rhine street, from Ilen street to a private road; passed to a second reading.

For the opening of Prospect street; passed finally.

For the opening of Milroy avenue; passed finally.

For the opening of McClure street from Davis' lane to the New Brighton road; laid over.

Changing the name of the Beaver road to McClure avenue; passed finally.

Profile of grade of Prospect street; approved.

Mr. Schoyer presented the report of the Railroad Committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce sections 4 and 7 of the railroad ordinance. The committee reported adversely to the ordinance prohibiting the stopping of cars on the Fifth avenue and Washington avenue.

They recommend ordinances prohibiting the excessive use of steam whistles within the city limits; also, an ordinance prohibiting persons from jumping on and off cars while in motion within the city limits, and empowering the police to arrest and the Mayor to fine for such offense. The report was received and the ordinances passed finally.

STREETS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Street Committee, reported the following:

Resolution providing for building at the city's expense a retaining wall on Lloyd street. Laid over.

Viewers' report on repaving portion of Jackson street. Approved.

Also, the following ordinances:

For grading Villa street. Passed finally.

For a plank walk on Charles street and Pasey's lane. Passed finally.

Report of viewers on the opening of Wilson and California avenues. Recommitted. Died in the city engineer's office.

Bonds and deeds of Peach alley, A street, Ford street and Relief alley. Approved.

Reports of viewers on opening of Preble avenue.

Mr. Shaw presented a remonstrance, and moved to refer the report back to the viewers. Lost.

The report was then confirmed.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Committee on City Property, submitted an ordinance making it a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than fifty dollars, for any person digging or removing sand from Sandy Beach. Passed finally.

Business from Common Council was taken up, and all matters concurred in as far as reached.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At the opening of the session, the Chairman read the following:

GENTLEMEN: The Allegheny Gas Company have prepared and executed a deed of conveyance of the gas works to the City of Allegheny, in accordance with the award of the Board of Arbitration. This is to tender the same to Councils, and the undersigned has also had deeds prepared for delivery on payment of the purchase money.

Respectfully, WM. WALKER, President.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith, a petition for the location of a street in the Tenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Eberhart, petition of Mr. Peterie for the vacation of a portion of Ferry street. Referred.

An ordinance permitting Jackson street to erect a one story frame store building on Jackson street was passed finally.

Mr. Cochrane, an ordinance appointing Alex. Chambers to erect a frame carpenter shop on Franklin avenue. Fifth ward. Adopted.

Mr. Graham, a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to remove the dirt from the Fifth avenue street at ferry landing. Referred to the Street Committee and Mayor of the city.

Mr. Graham, petition of David Ingraham for release of security for sewer construction. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Higby, resolution authorizing the Committee on Streets to grade and reopen Miller alley. Referred.

Mr. Cochran, report of Committee of Conference on question of repealing the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Manhattan street. The committee recommend that the ordinance be repealed with action of Select branch in referring back to Street Committee.

Mr. Hastings, resolution favoring the laying of a gas main on Kerr street. Referred.

Mr. Coon, report of the Committee on Markets for the month of October, showing the following receipts: City of Manchester, $ 2,310 35; Second ward scales, $500 61; Diamond scales, $305 76; total, $3,749 61. Accepted.

Mr. Wilkins presented the report of the Health Officer, which was accepted.

Mr. Brown, from the report of the Committee on Gas, recommending the erection of lamps in various parts of the city. Accepted, and recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported in favor of granting permission to erect such buildings in various parts of the city. Ordinances were adopted authorizing Wm. McKinley, Jr., Thos. Boyle, Wm. Wray and Mr. Enlein to erect frame buildings.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and an ordinance changing the place of election in the Tenth ward to the house of Mr. Burgess was passed finally.

The resolution, non-concurred in by Select Branch, ordering the letting by contract for grading permanently on certain sewer districts, was taken up, and adherence decided upon. A Conference Committee was then ordered.

Mr. Graham, communication from the Board of School Control, requesting Councils to allow office room in new City Hall extension, for the Superintendent of Schools. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Painter, resolution instructing the Committee on Water to examine and report as to the condition of the foundations just completed for the new boilers. Referred to the committee.

The remaining business was then taken up, against the improvement of Benton street was referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

Public Amusements This Evening.

Mr. John McCullough takes his benefit at the Opera House, in Coriolanus. His name and fame are sufficiently known here now to insure him an immense audience.

Tommaso Salvini, the Italian actor, will appear at Library Hall in his version of the comedy of "David Garrick," in which he will be supported by a very fine company. It is said to be without an equal.

At the Academy of Music, Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack's combination will give another of their highly entertaining performances.

At Trimble's Varieties, Little Delmar will again appear. She is what the ladies call "too sweet to live."

The Coke Trade.

With regard to the coke trade in Southwestern Pennsylvania at present, says *Frank Cowan's Paper*, the general impression is an entire cessation of the manufacture is advisable. In the central Connellsville region the great works of Morgan & Co. and J. M. Cochran & Co. are closed, while at the other works are running 72 hour and 96-hour coke, feeling their way, as it were, to shut down entirely or fire up again as the trade may dictate. Low prices in the Darwo works, as the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company is called, began running 72-hour coke on Monday. A great deal of uneasiness and anxiety prevails.

Since writing the above information comes that Markle & Co., at June Bug, having received new orders for coke, will run to their full capacity.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE first annual Social of the Temperance Choral Club will be held at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening, November 21, 1873. Tickets $1.

THE ball communicating between the rooms of the two branches of Allegheny Councils is ornamented by numerous buckets of coal ranged next the wall.

DAVID CRAIG, Esq., member of the Constitutional Convention and formerly a member of the State Legislature from Allegheny county, died at New Castle yesterday. Deceased was widely known and much respected.

THOMAS BACON, of Pittsburgh, is charged, before Alderman D. L. Smith, with larceny by bailee, on oath of Martin Manning, who alleges that the defendant holds unlawful possession of a set of harness.

REV. R. G. WINER, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of the New York and International Prison Association, arrived in the city yesterday and proceeded to the Western Penitentiary. Rev. Winer is also enjoying the hospitalities of Superintendent Cordier.

OFFICERS from Erie yesterday brought to the Western Penitentiary Fritz Geik and John Rine. The former was sentenced to nine years imprisonment for killing Joseph Patterson, last July, and Rine was sentenced for eighteen months for seduction.

YESTERDAY Charles H. Lewis and Wm. A. Urquhart, charged with embezzlement on oath of Mr. Omahundro, agent of Sumner & Co., had a hearing before Mayor Supplee, and acknowledged their guilt. The default of $200 ball in each case they were committed for trial.

THE Washington Accommodation, on the Charleroi Valley Railroad, met with an accident yesterday morning at Grier's station. The locomotive and baggage car left the track, but no one else was hurt. The train due at 8:18 A. M. was delayed considerably in consequence.

NATHANIEL DAVIS is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with obtaining goods under false pretences, on oath of Charles Silverstein. It is alleged that the defendant procured goods valued at $68, by representing himself as collecting for the M. E. Church, on Zion's Church.

WITH regard to the condition of Lloyd, Huff & Co., at Greensburg, and Lloyd, Huff & Watt, at Latrobe, it may be said that everything is very favorable for a speedy reopening. The patience, forbearance and spirit of co-operation of the creditors, satisfied with the fair showings of the books, manifests itself in many ways.

JAMES S. DAY, who as foreman of the shoe making department of the Western Penitentiary, figured conspicuously in the late insurrection in that institution, was arrested last evening for drunk and disorderly conduct. He will forty dollars and a handsome pistol for his appearance at the hearing this morning.

AN ELOPEMENT was frustrated in Greensburg on last Monday night. As the twain were passing through the back gate, the vigilant parent of the blushing fair one, seized the gay Lothario by the cuff of the neck, administered a few vigorous and well directed kicks, emptied a stubble of the ashes on his oiled and lavendered head, and said, "Git!" Lothario got; and the young lady passed the remainder of the night under the paternal water-shed in tears. The young man is said to be a Pittsburgher, and measures taps for an existence.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 13, 1873.

We are glad to be able to report to-day a greatly improved state of feeling in our business and financial circles. While of late, in the manufacturing portion of the community, contraction has been the order of the hour, owing to the impossibility of discovering how money was to be raised in the near future to meet the necessary expenditures for material and labor, yet collections have not been by any means at a stand still, especially, we may remark, those payable in the Western States. The gradual but constant influx of this money is beginning to be perceptibly felt in our banks, and is, in a large measure, supplying the deficit made by the drafts of alarmed depositors. We are assured by several bank presidents that the present week has witnessed a number of new accounts added to the lists of those formerly on their books, and these accounts are not of a borrowing description, but *bona fide* deposits.

It is and has ever been a marked feature of panics that the strong institutions have gained at the expense of the weaker, and the result of the disorganization produced during the late financial revulsion, or perhaps we might more properly say, the present, will in all certainty not differ materially from that of former crises. History repeats itself. The street is no longer excited by rumors and vague suspicions of failure assailing one on every hand. A few of the banks are probably even yet sailing in water a little too deep for them, but they are making for the shore rapidly which they see their comrades so closely hugging. Unless something quite unforeseen takes place our remaining banks, without a single exception, will be able to weather the storm without disaster and without being compelled to put the screws down too hard on their esteemed customers or those who are evidently straining every nerve to liquidate their indebtedness. Messrs. McVay will, at the meeting of their creditors to-day, propose the payment of their liabilities in full, in cash, in four semi-annual instalments of twenty-five per cent. each. This action will, undoubtedly, in connection with that taken by the other suspended concerns, have a tendency to speedily restore confidence, as we understand that all of them intend to pay every depositor the full amount of his claim.

There is a lesson for the timid depositors in these favorable showings of our banks, which they would do well to take to heart. If the demands for payment upon them had been distributed over but a brief space of time, comparatively speaking, none would probably have been compelled to suspend. Now that they have done so, they are inhibited from paying one claim sooner than another, and thus the alarmists have deprived themselves of the advantages which would have arisen by permitting things to go on in their customary channels, when creditors would have had the advantage of deposits allowed to remain by friends of the several institutions.

—In New York the improvement appears to be even greater than with us, and we extract the following from the *Financial Record* of yesterday, as the most cheering sentence that we have encountered:

"Let us look to the end. After a long and perilous passage, drifting about in uncertain seas, with no use for compass, as the thick clouds have obscured the fixed stars, we have at last been able to take an observation, and with glad hearts all welcome the welcome land. We announce to our many readers the end of the panic 1873."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 12th says:

"There is a continued improvement in the money market. With increased supplies and a decreased confidence with lenders, under which the supply grows faster than the demand. The market yesterday was comparatively quiet, and died in the city cashier's office.

Brokers' circles of Peach alley, A street, Ford street and Relief alley. Approved.

Reports of viewers on opening of Preble avenue.

Mr. Shaw presented a remonstrance, and moved to refer the report back to the viewers. Lost.

The report was then confirmed.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Committee on City Property, submitted an ordinance making it a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than fifty dollars, for any person digging or removing sand from Sandy Beach. Passed finally.

Business from Common Council was taken up, and all matters concurred in as far as reached.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At the opening of the session, the Chairman read the following:

GENTLEMEN: The Allegheny Gas Company have prepared and executed a deed of conveyance of the gas works to the City of Allegheny, in accordance with the award of the Board of Arbitration. This is to tender the same to Councils, and the undersigned has also had deeds prepared for delivery on payment of the purchase money.

Respectfully, WM. WALKER, President.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith, a petition for the location of a street in the Tenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Eberhart, petition of Mr. Peterie for the vacation of a portion of Ferry street. Referred.

An ordinance permitting Jackson street to erect a one story frame store building on Jackson street was passed finally.

Mr. Cochrane, an ordinance appointing Alex. Chambers to erect a frame carpenter shop on Franklin avenue. Fifth ward. Adopted.

Mr. Graham, a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to remove the dirt from the Fifth avenue street at ferry landing. Referred to the Street Committee and Mayor of the city.

Mr. Graham, petition of David Ingraham for release of security for sewer construction. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Higby, resolution authorizing the Committee on Streets to grade and reopen Miller alley. Referred.

Mr. Cochran, report of Committee of Conference on question of repealing the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Manhattan street. The committee recommend that the ordinance be repealed with action of Select branch in referring back to Street Committee.

Mr. Hastings, resolution favoring the laying of a gas main on Kerr street. Referred.

Mr. Coon, report of the Committee on Markets for the month of October, showing the following receipts: City of Manchester, $ 2,310 35; Second ward scales, $500 61; Diamond scales, $305 76; total, $3,749 61. Accepted.

Mr. Wilkins presented the report of the Health Officer, which was accepted.

Mr. Brown, from the report of the Committee on Gas, recommending the erection of lamps in various parts of the city. Accepted, and recommendations concurred in.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported in favor of granting permission to erect such buildings in various parts of the city. Ordinances were adopted authorizing Wm. McKinley, Jr., Thos. Boyle, Wm. Wray and Mr. Enlein to erect frame buildings.

Unfinished business was then taken up, and an ordinance changing the place of election in the Tenth ward to the house of Mr. Burgess was passed finally.

The resolution, non-concurred in by Select Branch, ordering the letting by contract for grading permanently on certain sewer districts, was taken up, and adherence decided upon. A Conference Committee was then ordered.

Mr. Graham, communication from the Board of School Control, requesting Councils to allow office room in new City Hall extension, for the Superintendent of Schools. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Painter, resolution instructing the Committee on Water to examine and report as to the condition of the foundations just completed for the new boilers. Referred to the committee.

The remaining business was then taken up, against the improvement of Benton street was referred to the Street Committee.

Adjourned.

Public Amusements This Evening.

Mr. John McCullough takes his benefit at the Opera House, in Coriolanus. His name and fame are sufficiently known here now to insure him an immense audience.

Tommaso Salvini, the Italian actor, will appear at Library Hall in his version of the comedy of "David Garrick," in which he will be supported by a very fine company. It is said to be without an equal.

At the Academy of Music, Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack's combination will give another of their highly entertaining performances.

At Trimble's Varieties, Little Delmar will again appear. She is what the ladies call "too sweet to live."

The Coke Trade.

With regard to the coke trade in Southwestern Pennsylvania at present, says *Frank Cowan's Paper*, the general impression is an entire cessation of the manufacture is advisable. In the central Connellsville region the great works of Morgan & Co. and J. M. Cochran & Co. are closed, while at the other works are running 72 hour and 96-hour coke, feeling their way, as it were, to shut down entirely or fire up again as the trade may dictate. Low prices in the Darwo works, as the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company, is called, began running 72-hour coke on Monday. A great deal of uneasiness and anxiety prevails.

Since writing the above information comes that Markle & Co., at June Bug, having received new orders for coke, will run to their full capacity.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE first annual Social of the Temperance Choral Club will be held at Lafayette Hall on Friday evening, November 21, 1873. Tickets $1.

THE ball communicating between the rooms of the two branches of Allegheny Councils is ornamented by numerous buckets of coal ranged next the wall.

DAVID CRAIG, Esq., member of the Constitutional Convention and formerly a member of the State Legislature from Allegheny county, died at New Castle yesterday. Deceased was widely known and much respected.

THOMAS BACON, of Pittsburgh, is charged, before Alderman D. L. Smith, with larceny by bailee, on oath of Martin Manning, who alleges that the defendant holds unlawful possession of a set of harness.

REV. R. G. WINER, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of the New York and International Prison Association, arrived in the city yesterday and proceeded to the Western Penitentiary. Rev. Winer is also enjoying the hospitalities of Superintendent Cordier.

OFFICERS from Erie yesterday brought to the Western Penitentiary Fritz Geik and John Rine. The former was sentenced to nine years imprisonment for killing Joseph Patterson, last July, and Rine was sentenced for eighteen months for seduction.

YESTERDAY Charles H. Lewis and Wm. A. Urquhart, charged with embezzlement on oath of Mr. Omahundro, agent of Sumner & Co., had a hearing before Mayor Supplee, and acknowledged their guilt. The default of $200 ball in each case they were committed for trial.

THE Washington Accommodation, on the Charleroi Valley Railroad, met with an accident yesterday morning at Grier's station. The locomotive and baggage car left the track, but no one else was hurt. The train due at 8:18 A. M. was delayed considerably in consequence.

NATHANIEL DAVIS is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with obtaining goods under false pretences, on oath of Charles Silverstein. It is alleged that the defendant procured goods valued at $68, by representing himself as collecting for the M. E. Church, on Zion's Church.

WITH regard to the condition of Lloyd, Huff & Co., at Greensburg, and Lloyd, Huff & Watt, at Latrobe, it may be said that everything is very favorable for a speedy reopening. The patience, forbearance and spirit of co-operation of the creditors, satisfied with the fair showings of the books, manifests itself in many ways.

JAMES S. DAY, who as foreman of the shoe making department of the Western Penitentiary, figured conspicuously in the late insurrection in that institution, was arrested last evening for drunk and disorderly conduct. He will forty dollars and a handsome pistol for his appearance at the hearing this morning.

AN ELOPEMENT was frustrated in Greensburg on last Monday night. As the twain were passing through the back gate, the vigilant parent of the blushing fair one, seized the gay Lothario by the cuff of the neck, administered a few vigorous and well directed kicks, emptied a stubble of the ashes on his oiled and lavendered head, and said, "Git!" Lothario got; and the young lady passed the remainder of the night under the paternal water-shed in tears. The young man is said to be a Pittsburgher, and measures taps for an existence.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 13, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Tuesday, Nov. 6	1,230	5,517	600		68
Friday, Nov. 7	986	3,610	810	30	
Saturday, Nov. 8	120	4,215	1,410		17
Sunday, Nov. 9	1,100	1,950	1,200		
Monday, Nov. 10	1,720	1,950	2,275		
Tuesday, Nov. 11	1,411	1,200	2,800		17
Wed'y, till noon	1,200	100			
Total	6,437	23,427	9,295	30	85
Last week	7,731	27,670	7,000	48	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday Nov. 6	2,430	4,600	2,600	15	57
Friday, Nov. 7th	1,280	5,515	1,410		24
Saturday, Nov. 8th	941	6,000	1,150		
Monday, Nov. 10	1,620	6,110	600	45	
Tuesday, Nov. 11	1,200	2,000	1,000		41 6 per
Wed'y, N.v. 12	640	2,915	805		
Total	7,351	28,640	7,615	82	82
Last week	7,987	31,812	7,410	30	20

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been fair of through stock, those intended for the Philadelphia and New York markets, and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. Although the run is light, the market does not open, as formerly, advance quickly. The quality of the offerings is mostly common, in fact more so than has been the case for a month at least. The attendance of buyers is fair, but hardly as large as usual, some of the butchers having left for the country on account of the commencement of the money stringency there has been a steady falling off of buyers, and of course a decreased demand for cattle. We are inclined to the opinion ourselves, for although the run of cattle is comparatively light, the demand is correspondingly so, and dealers find more trouble now to dispose of stock than two months ago, when the runs were double what they are now. As above noted, the quality of the stock on sale is common. Some dealers give as a reason, and it seems plausible, that most of the prime cattle are held by wealthy farmers, who are in circumstances to enable them to hold if necessary, and that for the past few years being accustomed to high prices are not willing to suffer the present decline, but will hold for a time at least expecting a reaction. On the other hand common and inferior stock being generally in the hands of the poorer class of farmers, and stock raisers who cannot see any improvement for common grades are sending them on the market as fast as possible, fearing a further shrinkage in prices. Since the beginning of the money panic there has been a decline in prices every week. Notwithstanding we have had some light runs, sellers have not been able to advance or even sustain rates of the previous week. Showing at once that those who had marketable stock and shipped it early, have come out best. Last week it was thought that prices had certainly reached the bottom, and some dealers who pride themselves on their knowledge of stock matters asserted loudly, that it was simply impossible for stock to go lower, but the market this week proves them to have been woefully mistaken. It is said that the cattle market at New York on Monday last was the worst experienced for many years, while Philadelphia trade was not much better. With very discouraging advices from both East and West it was not to be expected a good market would rule here. On the contrary, trade is exceedingly bad. No cattle, however good, would sell in this market to-day to buyers for shipment East in order to get through loose, for such purposes a higher figure might be obtained for a few few fan.y cattle. On the whole, the market is bad, trade discouraging, and the outlook unpromising. Following are about the figures at which the different grades are selling:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs $5 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, $4 75 to $5 00; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $4 75 to $4 80; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $4 25 to $4 50; good fat cows and heifers, $3 50 to $3 75; common, $2 50 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The receipt of hogs, though light the past twenty-four hours, have been heavy during the week. Low prices is the cause of the failure of some pork packers, diverted considerable stock to this point, and the consequence was that on Sunday at least 20,000 head of hogs were in the pens unsold. With such a large quantity on hand, it was simply impossible to keep up prices, and a decline followed but the market ruled active and sales were made of all the offerings. Since then the run has been light, and with more favorable advices from the East, and with more packers are at work, an improvement was noticeable here yesterday, sales being made from 5c to 10c per 100 lbs higher. Trade closes to-day firm at the following rates:

For extra Philadelphia, $4 00 to 4 10; prime Philadelphia $3 90 to $3 95; prime Yorkers, $3 50 to $3 65.

Sheep.

The run of sheep moderate. The demand was also light and sales are made slowly. The quality of the offerings generally common. Buyers all complain about the hard state of trade East and West, and are timid accordingly. Of course sellers think the market is slow enough and the difference of runs makes a slow market. Some few holders are shipping East, but a majority of the dealers men selling here. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $4 75; prime 95 lbs fine wool, $4 50; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $4 25; prime 85 lbs fine wool, $3 75 to $4 00; fair 80 lbs fine wool, $3 25 to $3 50.

Cattle.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 13, 1873.	10:30 M.	11 M.	12 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	107⅞	107⅞	108¼	108⅜	107⅞	108
Canton	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Western Union Tele'h	86½	87	87	86½	86½	86½
Quicksilver	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Pacific Mail						
Mariposa						
Wells-Fargo Express						
Adams Express	67	67	67	67		
United States Express						